VOLUME VII.---NUMBER 1079.

CHARLESTON, S. C., FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 12, 1869.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

THE MILITIA BILL IN THE SENATE-TWO SES-SIONS PER DAY-THE HOUSE AT .WORK IN EARNEST-THE MOUNT PLEASANT FERRY BILL,

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO DAILY NEWS.] engaged during the day in a discussion on the various motions to consider the bill by sections. on motion of Leslie, it was referred to the Senator from Barnwell, with instructions to prepare a substitute, and the same was made the special order for Tuesday next.

The bill from the House to incorporate the Vaucluse Manufacturing Company was passed

grossed. The resolution to have two sessions per day was adopted.

IN THE House, the bill to incorporate the Columbia Bailding and Loan Association and City of Charleston were read a second time and ordered to be engrossed.

Kah introduced a bill to establish a ferry between Hilton Head and the main land.

The bill to amend an act regulating the keepcials, and a bill to incorporate the Lake Swamp Navigation Company, of Horry County, were passed and sent to the Senate.

The enacting clause of the bill to authorize the Recorder of Charleston to hold a police court was stricken out. The bill to aid the Mount Pleasant and Sulli

van's Island Ferry Company was discussed. The consideration of section six was pending when the House adjourned.

#### WASHINGTON.

HOUSE-MISSISSIPPI BEFORE THE RECON

Washington, February 11 .- A young woman amed Mary O'Neill was arrested at the White House to-day, who said she was sent by God to assassinate Mr. Johnson. A double-barrelled pistol, not loaded, was on her person. She was evidently crazy.

Grant and Colfax will be officially informed of their election on Saturday.

Mudd's pardon will reach him about the middle of next week.

The Reconstruction Committee's vote on the admission of Mississippi was : Ayes, Bingham, Norris, and Payne. Noes, Boutwell, Brooks, Beck, Beaman, and Farnsworth. It is confidently asserted that the Senate Ju-

diciary Committee will report to-morrow on Virginia.

In the Sanate to-day, the bill for a bridge from New York to Brooklyp was tabled.

Davis presented the following joint resolu-

Resolved, That the noisy and disorderly con duct of Benj. F. Eutler, and other members of the House, during the counting of the votes for President and Vicc-President, whereby the said business was disturbed and obstructed, is disreputable to the said B. F. Butler, and other representatives acting with him, and a wrong and insuit to the people of the United States.

The resolution went over under the rules. The bill providing for the execution of judgments in capital cases was passed.

The resolution for printing the medical and surgical history of the rebellion was recom-The Senate resumed the consideration of the

Currency bill. Conkling said that he felt satisfied that the country must wait for extrication from financial difficulties until the advent of the new Secretary of the Treasury. Several long speeches were made. The bill allowing machinery imported for re

pairs free of duty was passed.

The House devoted all day to Butler's reso lutions censuring Wade and the Senate. Bingham denounced Butler's conduct and resolu-

The House meets to-night to consider invalid pensions, and resumes Butler's resolutions in the morning.

The Election Committee in the Louisiana election contest will report Simon Jones not elected, and neither Colonel Hunt nor Menard, colored, are entitled, because the election wa invalidated by intimidation and fraud.

### END OF THE TREASON TRIALS.

RICHMOND, February 11 .- In the United District Court to-day, the District Attorney under instructions from the Attorney-General int accordance with the President's amnesty, entered a nolle prosequi in both indictments against Jefferson Davis, and in those against Lee, Wade Hampton, Breckinridge, Longstreet, Wise, Prior, Seddon, Mahone, Early and thirty others. On motion of Robert Ould, the court ordered that the securities on Mr. Davis' bail bond be discharged from further responsibility.

## THE REVOLT IN CUBA.

HAVANA, February 11 .- The insurgents cui the telegraph between Sagua la Grande and Villa Clara. The citizens of Villa Clara were impressed into the military service. Quesada has seven regiments, well armed, and much money, but lacked artillery. The insurgents have appeared in the jurisdiction of Guines, seven leagues from Sagua la Grande.

A Word to Iobacco Dealers.—We give a word of good warning to dealers in manufactured tobacco that the time for them to dipose of old stocks of tax-paid tobacco not packed and stamped as now required by law is rapidly expiring. After the 15th instant it will be a State's prison offence for any person to sell or offer to sell any smoking, fine-cut chewing tobacco or soulf, if it be not packed and stamped as the law requires. The lawful sizes of packages and rates of tax are set forth in Series 4, No. 8, VIII Record, 65. Holders of old tax-paid stock may repack it now without buying stamps, if done in the manner specified in Special No. 65 (IX Becord, 5). We call the attention of our readers to the ruling in regard to the rendition of menthly inventories by dealers, required by Section 66. A dealer cannot be made to pay a fine for not making such inventory, but assessors are directed to examine the stock of any dealer who neglects or refuses so to do, and where stock is found unstamped to report the same to the collector for seizure, thereby throwing the burden of proof upon the dealer to show his goods to be all right. This would be extremely difficult for many of them to do who have held their stocks for any length of time.

[Internal Revenue Record. A WORD TO TOBACCO DEALERS .- We give a

What Constitutes a Fortuse.—"It is now a little over four years," says the Rev. 3. W. Leech, "since it was my good fortune to get one of your machines. It has done a great amount of work for ourselves and others; has never needed any repairs; and, in our estimation, is now better than a new one of any other kind."—[Letter to Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Company

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

THE CHARLESTON ELECTION BILL IN THE SENATE.

CORBIN'S LAST APPEAL.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.] COLUMBIA, S. C., February 10 .- The proceedings in the Senate to-day were of an unusually interesting character. A few minutes COLUMBIA, February 11.—The SENATE was after the call to order by the President and the reading of the journal, Message No. 32 bill to organize and govern the militia. After from his Excellency the Governor was announced. All other business was immediately suspended and the message read. During the reading the most intense silence prevailed. The veto, for such it proved to be, of the "Act to re-enact certain acts lending the name andcredit of the State to the Greenville and Columbia Railroad Company, and to validate to a second reading and ordered to be en- the action of said company thereunder," was totally unexpected, and caused no little dismay to the friends of the measure, both on the floor of the Senate and in the lobby. The message is quite an elaborate document, and, after various motions and questions raised as a bill incorporating certain societies in the to the expiration of the time allowed by the constitution for its return, was made the special order for Friday, February 12, at 1 P. M. The act was handed to the Governor last Saturday, and it was believed by some had become a law from failure to return within three days; ing and disbursing of funds by certain offi- the time allowed by the constitution. The following is the message :

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

COLUMBIA, February 10, 1869.

To the Senate of South Carolina:

GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE—I return to the Senate. ate, in which it originated, "An act to re-mact cer-tain acts le ding the name and credit of the State to the Greenville and Columbia Railroat Company, and to validate the action or said company thereunder," without, vignature.

tain acts leeding the name and credit of the State to the Greenville and Columbia Railroa t Company, and to validate the action or sa'd company thereunder," without y signature.

"An act to lend the name and credit of the State to the Greenville and Columbia Railroad Company in the readjustment of their de tt" was passed by the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina on the 28th of January, 1861, more than a month after the State had seceded from the Union, and desclaimed allegiance to the Government of the United States. It provided that the Comptroller-General should endorse the bonds of the Greenville and Columbia Railroad Company to the amount of nice hundred thousand dollars, one hundred thousand of which sum was to be applied to the extinguishment of a floating debt, consisting of notes and accounts, which appears to have been all the delt of the company outside of the bonded debt that existed at that period. The remaining eight bundred thousand was for the purpose of guar anteeing the payment of the principal and interest of the bondes of the company becoming due in 1862, 1863 and 1864, by substituting for them bonds guaranteed by the State; and for the scarrity of the State, the binds so taken up were to be deposited with the President of the Bank of the State, to "stand as security to the State, and thereby give the State the liter under the first mortgage, until all the bonds secured by mortgage shall be retired." As a further security to the State, it was provided that, after the lapse of three years' time of the guarantee of the bonds referred to, the company was required to set apart two per cent, per annum on the amount of bonds thus guaranteed, to be used in the purchase and cancelling of said bonds. It also provided that the Governor of the State, the Comptroller-General and the president of the company whould constitute a board of commissioners for the management of said funds, to invest the same in the bonds of the State or the company should in the soil of the company should in the pr Equity to enforce the lien of the State, which and all the property and effects of the company, and otherwise decree as may be best to pretect the inter-

otherwise decree as may be best to pretect the interest of the State.

It will thus be seen that in those turbulent times, when the Confederate States required every assistance in transportation, &c., to meet the exigencies of the war, the legislators of that period felt it their duty to place the mist prudent and wholesome guards and restrictions, so that the interests of the State might be protected while granting the required aid to the Greenville and Columbia Raitroad Company.

Company.

In 1863, under the Provisional Government, the Legislature was called upon to alter and amend the toregoing act, so as not only to reaffirm its provisions endorsing the bonds and debt of the road to the extent of nine hundred thousand dollars, but, in extent of nine hundred thousand dollars, but, in the extent of nine hundred thousand dollars, but, in the extent of nine hundred thousand dollars, but, in the extent of nine hundred thousand dollars, but, in the extent of nine hundred thousand dollars, but, in the extent of nine hundred thousand dollars, but, in the election. The election was law, tain parties received a majority of the votes cast. That evidence was returned, and the Mayor and Aldermen by law were required to record and declare the result and induct the parties received a majority of the votes cast. Logislature was called upon to alter and amend the toregoing act, so as not only to reaffirm its provisions endorsing the bonds and debt of the road to the extent of nine hundred thousand dollars, but, in addition, to give the endorsement of the State to the certificates of indectedness of the company, issued for the payment of their interest, to the full amount which had accrued from the issuing of the conds, and to accrue up to January 1, 1868, to the amount of three hundred and first housand dollars—these certificates, in all respects, being similar in character to the bonds of the company, with interest at seven per cent., payable sen.i-annually, and running not more than twenty years. Still further, in addition, there was another provision for the endorsement by the State of bonds to cover a floating debt of the company, then due, of seven hundred and fity thousand dollars, principal and interest. The Legislature, however, restricts, the amount of bonds to be issued to the rates of one to three of the debt, making the additional responsibility of the 'state for the company two hundred and fity thousand dollars, and the entire amount endorsed, and for he payment of which the state is responsible, one million five hundred thousand dollars.

It will thus be seen that the company, from 1861, when the onfederate Legislature gave the indorsement of the state to its bonds, has not paid a dollar of its debt, principal or interest, but has been annually accumulating a floating debt, designated in the act of 1866 as a "oond debt, for which no mortgage or other lien had been created "amounting to six hundred thousand dollars; and, notwithstanding the extraordinary amount of business the roof must have had during the war in the transportation of troopy and of military stores, it shows that it was spending every year upwards of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars more than it earned.

I he bill of 1869, now under consideration, pives the sinction of the Legislature to he acts above recited, wherein I fail to s

dorse and guarantee

The legislation of 1866 and 1869 is especially objectionable, inasmuch as it endorses a debt contracted during the war, which is specifically prohibited by article IX, section 18 of the constitution, declaring that "an debt contracted by this state in behalt of the ate rebellion, in whole or in part, shall ever be paid" and although the company may claim that the Confederate Government did not pay them for their services, or that the funds which they received therefor become worthless at the close of the war, the provision of the constitution is not the less pronibiting on that account. I do not wish to be understood as destring to interfere between parties—individual or incorporate—who contracted obligations during the war; but when those paties attempt to involve the State, as endorser or guaranter of such obligations, it is my dury to remind our legis clore of the constitutional provisions which restrict their action. The act of 1861 I regard as void and of non-effect, as it was passed by a body of men organized in violation of the laws of the land, and acting under the authority of those who were engaged in levying war against the United States. To the upholding and prosecution of that war the Legislature of 1861 devoted all its efforts and energies, and immediately succeeding the act granting add to the Greenville and Columbia Railroad Company may be found the act to authorize the formation of a new volumieer company to be called the Chester Rifles. Upon this act of 1869, at presentunder consideration, are based, as both are amendatory thereto. To approve of this act would be to give force and validity to the action of a body not recenting the act of land, both or of the Constitution of this State or of the United States, and would be in direct violation of the ordinance of the Constitution of the States or of the United States, and would be in direct violation of the ordinance of the Constitution at Convention which ordained "that fall acts or pretended orse and guarantee The legislation of 1866 and 1869 is especially objeca vocy not recognized by the Constitution of this also or of the United States, and would be in direct lation of the Ordinance of the Constitutional Constitution which ordained "that fall acts or pretended of legislation purporting to have been passed by General Assumbly of the State since the 20th day December, 1860, pleasing the faith and credit of State for the Emedit of any corporate body or industs, are hereby declared inoperative until the cral Assembly shall assemble and ratify the e. And it shall be the duty of the General Asply, at its first session after the passage of this aspec, to attend to the same. Even had it the intention of the convention to give valid

the epportunity of doing so, and the power has passed away from them forever.

I recognize in the Greenville and Columbia Rail road a useful and important agent in the devolopment of the resources of what is rapidly becoming the most populous and prosperous portion of the State. Valuable assistance might be safely rendered to the company by a new set, giving the State endorsement, under proper restrictions, to its original bonded debt, and embodying such conditions as would make the company seel its responsibility. If it is understood by corporations or individuals that all that is necessary to secure the success of their schemes is to present a bill to the Legislature, embracing whatever provisions they may deem most schemes is to present a till to the Legislature, embracing whatever provisions they may deem most conductive to their interests, and by assiduous lobbying and other questionable means force it through, the state capitol will be constantly infested with the paid agents and advocates of every conceivable project by which speculators may hope to obtain control of the people's money.

The present managers of the Greenville and Columbia Railroad, by their course heretofore, have given an indication of what may be expected from them hereafter. Periodical applications to the General Assembly will be made as their debts become due, until they will have accumulated to such ya

due, until they will have accumulated to such var amount as to become utterly unmanageable, when the company will be icrced into bankruptcy and liquidation, leaving to the State the responsibility of its heavy debt, and a worn out railroad, not worth one-half the sum for which it is mortgaged. While the debt of the road is regularly and rapidly increasing, its value is steadily diminishing. In a year or two at most, the track will be relaid with new iron at a very heavy expenditure, and we have every reason to expect that the State will again be applied to for assistance in this new emergency.

Every augmentation of the debt of the State injuriously affects its credit and paralyzes its energies, while it increases the burden et the tax-payer. It is, therefore, incumbent upon those having the sustody of the public treasure to guard it with jealous vigilance; and as the Chief Executive of the State, it is made my duty to see that the constitution is maintained and the laws faithfully executed. The act under consideration professes to be an amendment to an act based upon what purports to be an act of a legislative body not recognized by this government. Both on the grounds of unconstitutionality and inexpediency, I feel compelled to withhold my assent, and I therefore respectfully return it to the Senate without my signature. without my signature.

ROBERT K. SCOTT, Governor. The Senate, then, on motion of Mr. Corbin,

They intimated to us very pleasantly that we should go first to the court below.

Having said this much in explanation, Mr. Corbin proceeded with the discussion of the bill. He had presented it, he said, because he believed it just and right. It was to more the constitutional rights and privileges of the people of Charleston. Those rights and privi-leges are, that they shall have the right to elect their own Mayor and Aldermen; that their determination at the ballot-box was to be respected; that the parties they shall select and elect to office shall go into office. This is a question that lies at the foundation of our

civil government, namely, that the people shall rule. The constitution says, in all elections by the people, the parties who receive the highest number of votes shall be elected. But we went further and said, these parties shall be inducted. be inducted into office on the Monday follow-ing the election. The election was had; cer-tain parties received a majority of the votes cast. and declare the result and induct the parties into office. Did the Mayor do it as provided in the seventh section of the act? No; he just shut himself up and said there is a protest against this election, and I am not going to do anything. He said to the parties and to the people of Charleston who had gone through an election, "I am in office and I have the keys of this office." Somsbody handed him a protest, and he would not declare the election. What right had he to consider a protest at all? There is no authority in the act for him to consider a protest. There is no such word as "protest" in the act. That man knows better 'protest" in the act. That man knows better "protest" in the act. That man knows better than anybody else why he held on to that office. On the day of election we find him in the street, up at Mr. Pillsbury's house, in the presence of two thousand people, saving to them, "You have elected Mr. Pillsbury Mayor. I shall be your Mayor until Monday next, when I shall have the extreme pleasure of inducting your Mayor into office!" That is what he said

your Mayor into office!" That is what he said to that large concourse of people on the day of election. Well, what happens?

He saw a great light, or else his mind was clouded with darkness, because the very next day he said to the public: "We will not declare the election." Why? Because there had been a protest handed in. Some of his ir ends gathered around him and said: "Such a thing is not known to the law. You must declare the election." "Well," said he, "I cannot declare it, for somebody disputes that there has been an election. There has not been a proper election. He would not declare the election. been an election. There has not been a proper election. He would not declare the election." He gathered the Board of Aldermen and placed before them some general charges, and it was conceived by that set of gentlemen that a case had arisen such as was not provided for in section 7 of the act. Note, the act says: "When the seats of a amajority of the persons voted for are contested." Now, the Mayor in his report says it was a protest the Mayor, in his report, says it was a protest and not a contest. The Board of Aldermen started out with a wilful miscontruction of the

law. No such case as a contest had arisen. But Mr. Clark and his Board of Alderme But Mr. Clark and his Board of Aldermen met and he says to them: "Gentlemen, this thing is protested. Here is a very grave and and solemn matter. Fifteen hundred citizens of Charleston (all of the deleated party) have come forward and protested against the election." They had an examination, and then said they would call it a contest. They wanted to call it something like the last seatence in this section (section seven). They then concluded to call it a contest and examine the matter. What did they find? After two weeks? evaming What did they find? After two weeks examination they established the fact that the managers of election had conducted it as well as

gers of election had conducted it as well as they knew how. They had three days registration; had conducted it in the most careful manner; had registered all the votors in Charleston who were able to register.

They had rejected all not entitled to register. On the day of the election they had conducted the election, FCCeivCl the votes of all entitled to vote, and rejected none entitled to vote. Election day passed off. The next day they counted the votes and sent in their returns. There were certain informalities that came to light in the investigation. For instance, they found that the managers in one or two pre-There were certain informatities that came to light in the investigation. For instance, they found that the managers in one or two precincts had not required the oath of every voter. They had thought it unnecessary to take the oath of parties registered whom they knew. They thought that oath was simply to identify the voters. If they did not know them they made them take the oath. Notice this fact. It did not appear that anybody who was registered and had a right to vote was prevented from voting, or that anybody was excluded from registration who was entitled to register. So that although there may have been a seeming departure from the law in not requiring the oath, it was not a departure it substance, but only in form. This non-sub-cribing of the oath was the great bugbear—the great in formality, as it turned out in the preof—upon which they said we declare the election void. Mind, they never proved that any man entitled to vote had been refused the exercise of that privilege.

of that privilege.

Benator Corbin then reviewed the procings before the Supreme Court and the wa beinstor Oston then reviewed the proceed-ings before the Supreme Court and the writ of mandomus granted by that body. The Acting Board of Aldermen, in their reply to the per-emptory writ of the Supreme Court, declared precessly what is announced in the preamble of the bill. The court, of course, did not under-take to say this man or that man was elected.

highest number of votes, and the constitution says the party receiving the highest number of votes is elected.

It added to the committee that the diegalities complained of in this election are simply informalities. They do not touch the substance of the election or effect its results, and they are such omissions as are likely to happen in the conduct of any election. It now remains to inquire whether the General Assembly will not, in view of all the circumstances, pass an act of oblivion and put an end to the strife. The Supreme Court has virtually settled the law of the case, when they say to the Board of Aldermen, "You have certified an insufficient cause for setting and the return of the Acting Board of Aldermen to the alternative writ of mandamus. The court nocessarily considered the same, and if they had been such as to make the election would the peremptory writ could never have been granted. The return of the Mayor and Aldermen, made on the 20th of January to the Supreme Court, which declared the result of the election, was a decision, and the action the act itself, unfer which they were proceeding, declares shall be binding upon of parties.

We simply ask the Legislature now to enforce its own laws. It is true it is a special case before this General Assembly, but the law has worked out this result. We have a declaration of the election, and yet the Acing Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Charleston refuse to carry it into execution. I do not desire to repeat what I have already on mevious occasions said on this question. But the history of legislation in South Carolina is full of examples like this. I have already called your attention to the fact that in 1816, the Legislature validated the election and ordinances of the City of Charleston for ten years; at the called to the legislation to the result that it is a legislation of the called your attention to the fact that in 1816, the Legislature validated.

The Senate, then, on motion of Mr. Corbin, resumed the consideration of the Charleston B. Election bill.

Mr. Corbin requested the reading of a communication which appeared in the Charleston Courier, over the signature of Verax. His object, he said, in having that communication read was to show that the party who wrote it, as well as a large number of citizens of Charleston, seemed to be persistent in making statements which he and they ought to know are not true. He believed the citizens of Charleston, seemed to be persistent in making statements which he and they ought to know are not true. He believed the citizens of Charleston who had signed the memorial, stating that the case was now in the courtet, had been misled in making the statement, from the simple reason they had not consulted the records of the Supreme Court to know how the case stands.

The quo warranto, he said, had been discontinuated during the session of the Supreme Court to know how the case is an end of it. It cannot be taken up again. He would leave it to the Senate and to the people to decide whicher, under these circumstances, they have not been misled low them to say with respect to his course in the Senate, and also because it had reference to the memorial before the Senate, and also because it had reference to the senator, as solicitor, refuse to take out a writ of quo warranto feither is chambers or before the Senate, and also because it had reference to the memorial before the Senate, and also because it had reference to the memorial before the Senate, and also because it had reference to the memorial before the Senate, and also because it had reference to take out a writ of quo warranto feither in the Legislature of the court. The General Assembly, also, it allows that the common decency would allow them to say with respect to his course in the continuation of the statutes of the State, but sufficient certainly to satisfy the senate of the subscillant of the legislature, in ferchance of the subscillant of the legislature, in fercha

The question recurred on agreeing to the substitute offered by the senator from Barn-

On motion of Wright, the substitute was or dered to lie on the table.

Cain moved to substitute for the preamble and bill a bill to enable the citages of Charleston to hold an election for Major and Alder-

Mr. Leslie moved to lay the motion of the senator from Charleston on the table. Cain called for the yeas and nays, which were taken, and resulted as follows:
Yeas—Allen, Corbin, Dickson, Duncan, Greene, Hoyt, Hayes, Hayne, Jillson, Leslie, Lunney, Montromery, Maxwell, Nash, Swails and Wright—16 Nays—Barber, Cain, Owens, Rainey, Reid, Rodgers and Wimbush—7 So the motion of the senator from Charles-

ton was ordered to lie on the table.

The question was taken on agreeing to the preamble and decided in the affirmative.

The bill was then taken up by sections, and after being amended, as stated in telegrams to THE NEWS, was passed by the following vote:
Yeas—Allen, Corbin, Dickson, Greene, Hoyt,
Haves, Hayne, Jillson, Lestie, Lunney, Montgomery, Maxwell, Nash, Swails and Wright—

Nays-Barber, Cain, Owens, Reid and Wim-Cain gave notice that he will enter a protest to be recorded in the journal against the pas-sage of the bill.

Rainey, from the Committee on Finance, to

Rainey, from the Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the petition of the City Council of Charleston, praying the General Assembly to validate an act providing for the assessment and taxation of property, ratified by the City Council on the 26th of January, 1869, reported back the same, with a recommendation that the prayer of the petitioners be granted, and accompanied by a bill to authorize the City Council of Charleston to levy certain taxes for the fiscal year. The bill received its first reading, was ordered for a second reading and consideration to-morrow, and to be printed.

There was little of interest in the House proceedings, beyond what has already been telegraphed to THE NEWS.

THE LAST OF AN ATROCIOUS MILL. TARY MURDER.

Military-Disinterment and Appearance of the Remains-Preservation of the Dress-Reinterment at Mount Olivet-Review, &c.

A Washington letter of the 9th iast., to the Baltimore Sun, says :

Baltimore Sun, says:

The order for the disinterment of Mrs. Surratt was obtained from the President by Rev. J. A. Walter, pastor of St. Patrick's Church, at ten o'clock this moroing, and was immediately placed in the hands of General George D. Ramsay, commandant of the Washington arsenal. Positive orders were given that all show and parade on the occasion was to be avoided. General Ramsay detailed Major Hill of the army to superintend the disinterment.

Mrs. Surratt's body, together with those of the other assassination conspirators, having been some time ago removed from the graves under the scaffolding, where they were originally interred, were reinterred beneath the flagging of one of the store-rooms of the old pententiary building, and the coffins were arranged in the following order, beginning at the north wall, viz: Mrs. Sur att, Payne, Herold, Atserod, Wirz, the "Andersonville jailer," and Booth. The locality of this place or burnal was not known to more than twenty persons until to-d y. In accordance with orders Major Hill superinlended the work of exhuming, which was done by a gang of several workmen under the direction of Mr. Tatspaugh, one of the foremen. The grave or pit in which all of the bodies were placed side by side is apparently about eighteen feet long and eight feet wide, and about six feet deep. The earth was soon thrown out and the coffin was taken out and handed over to Mr. Richard Harvey, under the dared to the coffin was taken out and the coffin was taken out and head over to Mr. Richard Harvey, under the dare The order for the disinterment of Mrs. Sur up. In digging down, the comin or rayne, which adjoined that of Mrs. Surratt, was disclosed. At 8 o'clock the coffin was taken out and handed over to Mr. Richard Harvey, undertaker.

and handed over to Mr. Richard Harvey, undertaker.

The only persons present at the disinterment beside the workmen, were Rev. Father Walter, of St. Patrick's Church; Mr. Tonnery, a friend of the tamily; Major Hill and Mr. Harvey. The box containing the remains was of rough pine boards, Upon the top was a strip of wood, painted white, with the name "Mrs. Surrett" painted upon it in black letters.

The box was opened, and although the body was somewhat decomposed, it was not offensive. The dress, gatters and black silk bow at the nack were all in a perfect state of preservation. The hair was also perfectly preserved and did not seem to have been disarranged in in the least. A steel arrow pin with which Annie Surrett fastened the bow about her mother's neck, just before sine was led to execution, was also in place. A lock of the hair was clipped off for Annie Surratt at her own request. Upon examining Mrs. Surratt's feet it was discovered that the rope with which her feet were tied just before the drop fell had

disappeared, and this at first occasioned some remark; but those who witnessed the execu-tion will remember that when Mrs. Surratt was cut down the rope became loosened and it

was thrown aside.

The remains were immediately placed in another box and taken to Mount Olivet Cutholic Cemetery, where the remains were placed in a vault. The remains will be to-morrow morning transferred to a new burial case. The transfer will be made in the presence of Annie Surratt, and her brother Isaac, and one or two intimate friends of the family. The remains will be interred in their final resting place at two o'clock. The ceremonies will consist only of reading the burial service of the Catholic Church. Rev. Father Walter will officiate, and the ceremony will be conducted in strict pri-

vacy.
A review of Mrs. Surratt's conviction, seitonce, death and burial may not be uninteresting at this time. It will be remembered she was convicted by the military commission of which General Hunter was president, at the arsenal, in the summer of 1835, of being one of the conspirators for the assassination of Pres-ident Lincoln on the 14th of April of that year, and suffered death by hanging, in accordance with the sentence of the commission, in the arsenal grounds, on the 6th of July following. arsenal grounds, on the 6th of July following. Immediately atter the execution her remains, with those of Payne, Horold and Atzerodt, executed at the same time, were placed in common bexes and interred in graves near the scandd, her body being at the north end of the row, and the others adjoining her remains in the order named above. In the box with each body there was also placed the name of the party, enclosed in a bottle.

The body of Booth was also buried near there—that is, inside the old penitentiary.

there—that is, inside the old peniteriary building, near the main door of the warden's residence. The burial of Booth was quietly residence. The burial of Booth was quietly made, in the presence of Secretary Stanton, General Lafayette C. Baker and two of his officers, and Colonel Benton, commandant of the arsenal, and after the grave had been filled and a portion of the bricks relaid over it, the windows of the wavercom were boarded up and the body of Atzerodt. For some time the bodies were allowed to remain in this position. A wooden fence was erected around the graves, and a wooden head-board, with the name of the person buried below, placed at each

In the fall of 1867, when the demolition of the positentiary building was determined on, it became necessary to remove the bodies, and they were buried in the warchouse known as No. 1 (the second building below the principal office), the bodies being placed under the flagging as stated above. Mrs. Surratt's was laid next to the north wall of the building, and the others adjoining in the following order:
Payne, Herold, Atzerodt, Wirz and Booth.
There the bodies all have remained until today. Since the interment of the remains in
this house it has not been used, being kept
closed at all times. The locality of the last
place of burial has been carefully concealed.

AFFAIRS IN THE STATE.

Marion.

The Marion Crescent says: "Jim Bird (negro was shot on Sunday morning last in Mr. George Edwards garden, in the act of stealing vegetables. A load of shot entered the leg and foot, making an ugly wound. It is thought that amputation may be necessary." Edgefield.

Mr. Tol. Perry, a raigned for murder of Wilson Abney, has been acquitted, the jury bringing in a verdict of not guilty after only a bringing in a verdict of not guilty after only a tew minutes' absence.

Edgefield Courthouse held its town election on Tuesday, the second instant, resulting in the choice of the following gentlemen: Intendant—Mr. T. W. Carwile. Wardens—Messrs. D. R. Durisce, C. A. Cheatham, D. W. Christian and S. B. Griffin.

The election for township officers in Edgefield, on the second instant, resulted as follows: For Selectmen—John Huiet, William Lott, Bennet Holland. Surveyor—J. M. McGee.

Lott, Bennet Holland. Surveyor—J. M. McGee. Constable—H. R. Feaster. Clark—E. H. Young-blood. The recently elected officers of Horse Creck

The recently elected officers of Horse Creck Township, which embraces Graniteyille, are as follows: Selectmen—W. B. Samuels, Jos. G. Thorpe and George Kelly. Clerk—B. W. Hard. Constable—John B. Prescott. Survey-or—John L. Branch.

The public meeting at Newberry Courthouse in reference to securing an extension of the telegraph line to that place, has been postto the 18th instant. The following officers for Newberry County have been appointed and confirmed by the Senate: Assessors—W. H. Houseali, John Ki-

nard, John Coate, E. R. Kingsmore, S. P. Ki-nard, Treasurer—T. P. Slider, Auditor—S. nard. Treasu Montgomery. Darlington.

The Democrat says: "Mr. E. M. Strober, a Northern gentleman of capital and enterprise, has purchased near Florence, one hundred and eleven acres of land for the purpose of raising poultry. For carrying on his enterprise, Mr. Strober will bring on several German familiae".

Of sale-day in Conwayboro' the Sentinel says "Few larger assemblages have met in Horry since the war. The day was fair, and business brisk. The sheriff sold several tracts of land, some at a mere nominal value, others at fifty cents per acre, more or less." Spartanhurg.

The township election is Spartanburg on Monday resulted as follows: Selectmen—Joseph Foster, J. H. Evins and J. W. Carlisle. Town Clerk—T. J. Elford. Surveyor—J. B. Tolleson. Town Constable—Henry Abbot.

Sumter.

' J. M. Dennis, Esq., of Bishopville, has re-ceived the appointment of magistrate for that section.

The sentence of death passed at the late

term of the Sumter sessions upon Cain Cash and Aleck Behn, freedmen, for burglary, has been commuted by Governor Scott to two years in the penitentiary for the former, and one year for the latter. Columbia.

The Phonix says: "We are officially informed that Governor Scott has relieved W. B. Johnston, Esq., from any further responsibilities as magistrate.

The residence of the Misses Elmore, corner of Camden and Bull-streets, was entered by robbers on Tuesday night, and a variety of articles carried off. The robbers also set fire to the building, but it was extinguished before any serious damage was done." -An American citizen, who was in the

Theatre of Villanueva on the evening of the 22d ult., and witnessed the riot and massacre in the streets of Havana that evening, says that the origin of the outburst was the shooting of a young woman. He says: "A very beautiful girl, the daughter of Aldama, one of the wealthiest and most noble of all Cubans, wore upon her left breast the American flag, with the inscription, 'Long live the Republic of Cuba' upon it. When that stirring song was being sung, the whole audience rose and cheered this young woman, and as she rose to in the regular pharmacopesia, or advertised in the acknowledge the salute—all eyes were now bent public journals), there is none that will compare upon her—a low, mean, cowardly Spaniard shot her with a revolver, killing her instantly. Two American gentlemen occupied the box adjoining Senorita Aldama, whose names I do not know, but one of whom, seeing the pistol nointed at the young lady's breest, drew his revolver, and a second after the Spaniard had fired, blew the top off the head of the cowardly assassin. Instantly the whole theatre was the scene of the greatest confusion, and the Spanish troops rushed in and began firing upon the masses of the huddled-together, unarmed innocent men and women." -Hobart Pashe, now the Turkish Admiral

ran the blockade of Charleston twelve times it is said, under very dangerous circumstances He afterwards, it will be remembered, publish ed a book of reminiscences, entitled "Never Bought." When the Russian Ambassador at tempted to retain him at Constantinople recently, to prevent his service against the Erosis, he presented him with a copy of his book and left.

### Married.

MARSHALL—DOWNS.—January 20th, at Waco, Texas, JOHN F. MARSHALL, formerly of Charles-ton, to Miss JOSE L., daughter of Major W. W. Downs, of the former place.

Southwestern Railroad Bank.

BANK HALL, February 9, 1869. At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the bank, a letter from Mr. James Rose was read, declining re-election as President of the bank, whereupon the following resolutions were unanimously

Resolved. That the resignation of the Hon. James Rose as President of the Bank be respectfully accepted.

Resolved. That in the retirement of Mr. Rose from the Presidency of the Southwestern Railroad Bank, which position he has filled during a period of thirty years, this board has lost a faithful and efficient officer.

cient officer.

Resolves, That our warmest acknowledgements are hereby due and tendered him for valuable services rendered during his prolonged administration, and that he has our best wi-hes for his future tion, and that he has our best within the stockholders happiness.

Resolved. That we congratulate the stockholders of the road and bank on still retaining his matured and wise counsels in their respective boards.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Mr. Rose, and the same be published in the daily papers.

JNO. C. COCHRAN, From the Minutes.

### Special Motices.

AGS-SOUTH CAROLINA LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY .- The Books of this Company will be opened This Day, from 12 to 2 o'clock, at the Hall over the Bank of Charleston, for a subscription of \$300,000.

Fifty per cent. in cash will be required at the time of subscribing.

GEORGE S. CAMERON, A. S. JOHNSTON, L. D. MOWRY, J. M. BLAKELY, February 12

AST CONSIGNEES PER STEAMSHIP CHARLESTON, from New York, are hereby notified that she is discharging cargo at Adger's Wharf This DAY. Goods remaining on the wharf at sunset will be stored at expense and risk of owners.

JAMES ADGER & CO., February 12

NOTICE.-THREE MONTHS AFTER this date, application will be made to the South Carolina Railroad and Bank, for renewal of CERTIFI-CATE No. 2758, dated April 27th, 1858, for Fifty whole Shares in the said Compani s. The original being lost. I. D. WILSON. 1amo3mo\*

ANNOUNCING THE DEMISE OF OUR late and lamented partner, Mr. MORRIS SELIG-MAN, which took place on the 7th instant, we state that in accordance with the articles of Copartnership the firm undergoes no change.

GEORGE A. HOPLEY & CO.

RECEIVER'S NOTICE. -THE UNDER-SIGNED, having been appointed Receiver of the late firm of DAWSON & BLACKMAN, hereby gives notice that all claims against said firm must be presented to him, and all persons indebted must make JNO. T. HUMPHREYS, payment to January 13 No. 27 Broad-street.

ATJ. S. MARTIN (LATE GRUBER & MARTIN), will be pleased to see his friends and customers at WM, S. CORWIN & CO., No. 275 Kingstreet, between Wentworth and Beaufain.

THE CELEBRATED W. S. C. CLUB HOUSE GIN, pure, soft and unequalled-W. S. COR-WIN & CO., Sole Agents. Medical men of the highest standing acknowledge that Gin, in i's pure state, has great medical properties. We therefore place the CLUB HOUSE GIN before the public with the greatest confidence, and more particularly to those who use it medicinally, as an article that only requires to be known to be properly appreciated.

\$1 50 per bottle. \$15 per case. THE EXTENT TO WHICH THE ADUL-TERATION of Liquors is carried on in this country makes it the duty of the purchaser to investiwell known fact that many of the Brandies, Wines, &c., are manufactured from French Extracts, Essen-

tial Oils and Alcohol, which is poisonous, thereby causing many injurious effects. The public is justly suspicious of nearly everything put up for sale under the name of Liquors, and the trade has been brought into disrepute, and in

order to insure to those who desire a Pure Article, it is only necessary for us to say that we Import Direct all Brandies, Wines and Gins, and warrant them perfeetly pure as originally imported. All Bottled Liquors bearing the labels of W. S CORWIN & CO., can be relied upon as being pure.

Purchasers should notice that the Paper Ca ver the cork is not broken. We pay for Bottles that have our labels on, One Dollar per dozen, when returned. AG-ALL ARTICLES SOLD FROM THE

stablishment of WM. S. CORWIN & CO., No. 275 King-street, between Wentworth and Beaufain, are of the FIRST QUALITY. They sell no goods but what can be warranted as PURE AND GENUINE. This is an established fact. AS BUY YOUR TEA AND COFFEE FROM

RIETE & CHAPMAN, corner King and Radcliffe. streets, and get a better article for the same money than at any other establishment in the city. November 14

WE ARE CONSTANTLY RECEIVING from the Moyune Districts of China the choices chops of GREEN AND BLACK TEAS of new seasons. which are unrivalled for their strength and delicacy
of flavor. We warrant our TEAS to be pure and unadulterated, and to give general satisfaction. As we are constantly in receipt of large cargoes of Teas, we are enabled to offer to the public the finest chops at a price that many dealers offer inferior Tea at. trial and comparison will at once prove this asser tion, and it only remains for the public to judge for WM. S. CORWIN & CO., themselves.

ATTHE INCLEMENT SEASON, AND ITS

No. 275 King-street.

effects on the weak and feeble. The drafts which searching cold makes upon the vital powers of the debilitated and delicate are not less severe than the drain upon their strength caused by excessive heat. The vast disparity between the temperature of over-heated rooms and offices, at this season, and the frigidity of the outer air is a fruitful source of sickness. To fortify the body against the evil consequences of the sudden alternations of heat and cold referred to, the vital org mization should be strengthenel and endowed with extra resistant power by the use of a wholesome invigorant; and, of all preparations for this purpose (whether embraced in purity and excellence with HOSTETTER's STOMACH BITTERS. Acting directly upon the organ which converts the food into the fuel of life. the preparation imparts to it a tone and vigor which is com-unicated to every fibre of the frame. The digestive function being accelerated by its tonic operation, the liver regulated by its anti-bilious roperties, and the waste marter of the system car ried off punctually by its mild aperient action, the whole organization will necessarily be in the best possible condition to meet the shocks of winter and the sudden changes of temperature. The weak and sensitive, esp cially, cannot encounter these vicinal sensitive, esp cisily, cannot encounter these vicisal-tudes with safety, unless their tender systems are strengthened and braced by artifedal meaus. Every liquor sold as a shaple of trade is adulterated, and, were it otherwise, mere alcohol is simply a tempo-rary excitant, which, when its first effects have subsided, leaves the physical powers (and the mind as well), in a worse condition than before. HOSTET-TEE's BITTERS, on the other hand, contains the cesential properties of the most valuable tonic and alterative roots, barks and herbs, and their active prancipal is the mellowest, least exciting and most incomous of all diffusive stimulants.

February 6 DAG 6

# Sh'pping.

SIX DOLLARS PER ANNUM

FOR PROVIDENCE. THE SCHOONER S. T. BAKER, BREWS-TER, wants 150 bales only, at low rates, and leave with prompt despatch.
WILLIAM ROACH & CO. February 11

FOR PHILADELPHIA. THE FINE SCHOONER VRAIE, MASON
Master, is now loading, and will sail as above
in a few days. For balanceof Freight, apply
to H. F. BAREIK & CO.,
February 11 Nc. 20 Cumberland street.

THE FINE, FAST SAILING AND COM-FORTABLY appointed Yacht ELEANOR will resume her trips to historic points in the harbor, and will leave Government Wherf daily at Ten A. M. and Three P. M. For Passage apply to 1HOMAS YOUNG, December 18 3mo Captain, on board.

THE FIR-T-CLASS IRON SCREW
Steamship GOLDEN H.RN, R. J.
BLACKLIN Master, having one-half
board, will meet with dispatch for the shove port—
to sail on or about the 20th ins ant.

THROUGH TICKETS TO FLORIDA.
CHARLESTON AND SAVANNAH STEAM PACKET
LINE, VIA EDISTO, ROCKVILLE, BEAUFORT
AND HILTON HEAD,

AND HILTON HEAD,

CONNECTING WITH

THE ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILRO ID AND
CONNECTIONS FOR ALL POINTS IN
FLORIDA.

THE FINE, FAST STEAMER
PILOT BOY, Captau Penn Prox. will
leave Charleston on Monday and I HURSDAY MORNINGS at Fight o'clock, and FRIDAY
AFFERNOON at Two o'clock, tou Jung at Editor on

AFFERNOON at Two O'clock, touring at Edisto or THURSDAY trip from Charleston, at Fieven A. M. and leaving Edisto at Nine A. M., SATURBAYS, on re

FUR PALATICA, ELUCTIDA.

VIA SAVANNAH, FERNANDINA AND JACESON VILLE.

THE FIRST-CASS STEAMER
DIOTATOR, Captain L. M. COXETTIR, will sail from Charleston ever Incessay Evening, at Eight o'clock, for the above points.

The first-class Steamer JITY POINT, Captain WM.

ports. Those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

Departure of 9th of each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia an New Zealand. New Zealand.

Steamship GREAT REPUBLIC leaves Min Francisco for Otion and Japan April 3, 1869.

No California steamers touch at Havens, but go direct from New York to Aspinwall.

## Business Cards.

SION MERCHANT.

Hon. HENRY BUIST, W. J. MAGRATH, Esq., deneral JAMES CONNER, T. R. WARING, Esq. October 1

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FANCY GOODS.

STATIONERY, PERFUMERY, OUTLERY HOSIERY, FURNISHING GOODS, WHITE GOODS, EMBROIDERY, &c., &c., No. 167 Meeting-street,

A. W. WARDELL, JR. January 25 ADVANCES

OOTTON.

WISHING TO HOLD COTTON IN ENGLAND,

TEN CENTS PER POUND

MIDDLINGS.

and hold as long as desired. GLAGHORN, HERRING & CO., Accommod bou wharf.

ATTO CONSUMPTIVES .- THE ADVERriseR, having been restored to health in a few reaks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered everal years with a severe mug affection, and that dread disease Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

cription used (free of charge), with the direct or preparing and using the same, which they will tes, &c. The object of the adverti or in sending the rescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread inormation which he conceives to be invaluable; and

EXCURSIONS AROUND THE HARBOR.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

CHARLESTON AND LIVERPOOL STEAMSHIP

For Freight engagements apply to February 9 ROBT. MURE & CO. TRAVELERS PASSING THEOUGH
CHARLESTON EN ROUTE TO FLORIDA, AIREN
And other places, should not fai
to lay in their supplies of PROVIECORDIALS, BRANDIES, WHIS
KIES, WINES, CANNED MEATS, SOUTS, &c.
Pates of Wild Game, Deviled Entremets, Ham,
Turkey, Lobster, etc., for Luncheous, Sangwiches,
Travelere' Repast, &c.
WM. S. CORWIN & CO.,
No. 275 King-stree',
Between Wentworth and Beaufain,
Charleston, S. C.
Branch of No. 900 Broadway, corner 20th street,

Branch of No. 900 Broadway, corner 20th street lew York. October 28

and leaving Edisto at Nine A. at , Satumars, ou return trip.

The steamer will touch at Bluffon and Chisolm's, each way, every two weeks, commencing with trip of January 21st, and at Rockville every Thursdax.

For Freight or Passage apply to

JOHN FERGUSON,

January 11

Accomm dation Wharf.

The first-class Steamer OITY POINT, Captain WM.
T. McNelty, will call from Charleston every Sastirday Evening, at Eight o'clock, for above points.
Connecting with the Central Railroad at Savannah for Mobile and New Orleans, and with the Florida Railroad at Fernandina for Cedar Keys, at which point steamers connect with New Orleans, Mobile, Pensacola, Key West and Havana.
Through Bills Lading given for Freight to Mobile, Pensacola and New Orleans.

Both steamers connecting with H. S. Hart's steamers Oclasacha and Griffin, "I Silver Springs and Lakes, Griffin, Eustis, Harris and Durham.

All freight onyable on the wharf.
Goods not removed at sunset will be stored at risk and expense of owners.

and expense of owners.

For Freight or Passage engagement, apply to

J. Halkin & Co., agent.

South Atlantic Wharf.

N. B.—No extra charge for Meals and Staterboms.

November 21 PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPY'S

CALIFORNIA, CHINA AND JAPA

CALIFORNIA, CHINA AND JAPA

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT GREATL RE

DUCED RATES!

STEAMERS OF THE SOVE
line leave Pier No. 42, North River,
foot of Canal-street, New York, a
and 24th of every month (except when these dates
fall en Sunday, then the Saturday preceding).

Departure of 1st and 24th connect at Panar, with
steamers for South Pacific and Central at crican es for South Pacific and Central Au rice

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult.
Medicine and attendance free.
For Passage Tickets or funiter information apply
at the COMPANY'S TICKET OFFICE, on the what!
foot of Canal-street, North River, New York.
March 14

Tyr
F. R. BABY, Agent.

T T. HUMPHREYS. BROKER, AUCTIONEER AND COMMIS-

BALES OF REAL ESTATE, STOUKS, BONDS, SE-CURITIES AND PERSONAL PROPERTY ATTENDED TO.

No. 27 BROAD-STREET. CHARLESTON, S. C.

NORTH, STEELE & WARDELL,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

C. C. NORTH.

New York.

TO PLANTERS AND OTHERS

Where STORAGE, INSURANCE, and other expense for holding are LESS than in the United states, w

hipped to our friends in Liv-rpool, charging the Eng-ish commercial rate of interest, which at present is FIVE PER CENT.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the pre-

nd a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bro hs hopes every sufferer will try his reme y as it will cost them nothing and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address

Rev. DWARD A WILSON,
Wildamsburg, Kings County, New York,
February 3